A. Bourinot

CHRONOLOGY OF CANADA

Following are dates and events connected with the discovery and history of Canada :—

1497. June 24. Cabot discovered the Eastern Coast of North America.
1498. Sebastian Cabot discovered Hudson Strait.
1500. Gaspar Cortereal entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
1518. Baron de Lery visited Sable Island.
1524. Verrazano explored the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia.
1534. June 21. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux Bay. First landing on Canadian soil.
1535. July. Second visit of Cartier. August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of St. John River, which in honour of the day he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the Gulf and River.
1540. Third visit of Cartier.
1541. Cartier's men sowed turnip seed near Cape Diamond.
1542-3. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge. The name 'Nova Gallia' appeared on Ulpius's globe.
1557. Death of Jacques Cartier.
1558. Diego Homem's map showed the Bay of Fundy for the first time.
1576-7-8. Martin Frobisher made voyages of discovery to Arctic Canada.
1585. John Davis discovered Davis' Straits.
1586. Davis made his second voyage to Arctic Canada.
1587. Davis made his third voyage to Arctic Canada.
1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, only twelve being found alive at the end of that time. First attempt to colonize Acadie. First trading company formed to do business in Canada—Dupont, Gravé & Chauvin of St. Malo.
1603. Champlain sails for this country under Pontgravé & Prevert.
1604. De Monts and Champlain on the coast of Nova Scotia, first officially mentioned as Acadie in the commission given by Henry IV. of France to the Sieur de Monts in 1604.
1605. Founding of Port Royal, (Annapolis) Acadie (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.
1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of New France. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kebec," a strait. Twenty-eight settlers wintered there, including Champlain. Acadie transferred to Virginia.
1609. Champlain provided a garden at Quebec in which he cultivated maize, wheat, rye and barley, with vegetables of all kinds. He had a small vineyard of native grapes. Lescarbot's Nouvelle France published. Champlain defeated the Iroquois near Crown Point and discovered Lake Champlain.
1610. Henry Hudson wintered in James Bay, having spent three months in exploring Hudson Bay. Poutrincourt in Acadia.
1611. Jesuits arrived in Port Royal, Acadie. Brulé ascended the Ottawa River, the first European to do so, also the first white man to land on the shores of Lake Nipissing and to discover Lakes Huron and Ontario.
1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded. Ottawa River ascended by Champlain. Argall, of Virginia, destroyed Port Royal, Acadie.
1615. Lakes Huron, Ontario and Nipissing examined by Champlain. (Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay thence to Lakes Simcoe and Ontario, returning to Quebec by the way he came.) Récollet missions began. Four of the Grey Friars landed at Quebec in May.
1616. William Baffin explored Baffin Bay. First schools in Canada begun: one at Three Rivers, and the second at Tadousac. In both cases the teachers were Récollet Fathers. Champlain attacks the Onondagas.
1617. Canada invaded by the Iroquois. First marriage in New France.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1621. First mention of the name "Nova Scotia" in a grant of the province (including what is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and part of the State of Maine) to Sir W. Alexander by James I. First code of laws promulgated at Quebec. William de Caen in Canada.

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1623. Nova Scotia first settled by the English. Gabriel Sagard, first historian of Canada, visited the country.
1625. Jesuits first arrived in New France. Order of Baronets of Nova Scotia created.
1626. Brébœuf founded a mission near Lake Huron.
1627. Canada, including Acadie, granted to the Company of "100 Associates" by the King of France. Feudal system established in New France.
1628. Port Royal (Acadie) taken by Sir David Kirke. Quebec summoned to surrender to the English. First arrival of Scotch settlers.
1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there. Treaty of Susa between Great Britain and France.
1630. Charles La Tour defeated his father at Fort St. Louis, Acadie.
1631. Luke Fox made a voyage to Hudson Bay. Capt. Thomas James also made a voyage thither and wintered in 1631-2 at Charlton Island, James Bay.
1632. Canada, Cape Breton and Acadie restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. Champlain appointed the first Governor of Canada after the restoration. First school opened in Quebec. Champlain published his consolidated narratives, and in his map the falls of Niagara are first noted. Jesuits' Relations begun, extending to 1679.
1634. July 4. Town of Three Rivers founded. First seigniory granted. Jean Nicolet's exploration through the great lakes of the St. Lawrence.
1635. Marquis de Gamache founded Jesuits' College in Quebec. Lake Michigan discovered by Nicolet. December 25; death of Champlain at Quebec.
1637. De Sillery founded school and home for Indians near Quebec.
1638. First earthquake on record in Canada.
1639. Ursuline Convent founded at Quebec. Hotel Dieu founded in Quebec by Duchesse D'Aiguillon.
1640. Lake Erie discovered by Chaumonot and Brébœuf.
1641. Raymbault and Jogues reached Lake Superior.
1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Maisonneuve. Fort Richelieu (now Sorel) founded by Montmagny.
1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
1644. Hotel Dieu, Montreal, founded by Mademoiselle Mance.
1645. Montmagny made peace with the Iroquois at Three Rivers, July 14. Fort La Tour taken by Charnisay.
1647. Lake St. John discovered. Governor and Council appointed to direct public affairs in New France. First white man went down the St. Lawrence River through the 1,000 Islands.
1648. The Jesuit Ragueneau gave the first recorded description of Niagara Falls.
1654. Acadie taken by the English.
1655. Treaty of Westminster, restoring Canada and Acadie to the French.
1657. Acadie transferred to Sir Wm. Temple. Canada made a Vicariate Apostolic. Sulpicians arrived.
1659. M. de Laval, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Canada, arrived from France.
1660. Dollard des Ormeaux killed.
1663. Company of '100 Associates' dissolved. Royal Government established. First Courts of Law. Great earthquake in the lower St. Lawrence region.
1665. Carignan Regiment arrived in New France. Pere Allouez established a mission at La Pointe, on the shores of Lake Superior.
1666. La Salle obtained grant of land on Lake St. Louis, and established Lachine.
1667. Acadie restored to France by Treaty of Breda. White population of New France, 3,918.
1668. Talon constructed two sea-going vessels and established trade between Quebec, the Antilles and France. First library formed in Quebec. Pere Marquette founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. Quebec Seminary founded by Bishop Laval.
1670. May 13 (n.s.). Hudson's Bay Company founded.
1671. Sieur St. Lusson took formal possession of the Sault Ste. Marie and the adjacent country in the name of Louis XIV.
1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705. Albanel visited James Bay by overland route from Quebec.
1673. June 13. Cataraqui (Kingston) founded by La Salle.
1674. Iroquois established in Caughnawaga. R. C. Bishopric established in New France.
1679. Le Grifon (vessel) built on Lake Ontario by La Salle.
1680. Joliet received a grant of the Island of Anticosti.
1682. Compagnie du Nord formed at Quebec for fur trading in Hudson Bay.
1685. Card money issued in New France.
1686. Troyes and Iberville captured Hudson Bay Co. Forts Rupert and Albany.
1687. La Salle assasinated, March 18.
1689. August 5. Massacre of whites by Indians at Lachine.
1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir William Phipps, and his unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.

1691. Peter Schuyler's raid into Canada by way of Lake Champlain. Henry Kelsey, employee of the Hudson Bay Co., left York Factory, traversed the Assiniboine country and penetrated the interior to the Rocky Mountains.
1692. Acadie became part of Massachussetts. Population of New France, 12,431.
1696. Nova Scotia made a Royal Province. Iberville destroys St. John's, Newfoundland, and deports 224 of the survivors to England in one small vessel.
1697. Treaty of Ryswick. Mutual restoration of places taken during the war. Great sea fight between Iberville and the Hudson Bay Co.'s ships on Hudson Bay; Iberville winning, Fort Nelson fell into the hands of the French. Frontenac's last campaign against the Iroquois.
1698. November. Death of Frontenac. Population of Canada, 13,355.
1700. De Calhères at Montreal signed a treaty of peace with the Iroquois and other Indian tribes.
1701. Canadians granted leave to engage in manufacturing.
1704. Benjamin Church led an expedition from Massachusetts against Acadie in retaliation for Hertel de Rouville's attack upon Deerfield.
1706. Death of Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville.
1707. Col. March attacked unsuccessfully Port Royal, Acadie.
1708. Death of Laval, first R. C. Bishop of Quebec, from Oct. 1674 to Jan. 1688.
1709-10-11. Canada invaded by the English. Port Royal (Annapolis) taken by Nicholson (1710). Sir H. Walker's fleet partly destroyed. One thousand lives lost.
1713. Treaty of Utrecht, by which Hudson Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadie) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English. Louisburg founded by French from Newfoundland.
1719. First Government founded by the English in Nova Scotia.
1720. Population of New France, 24,434, and of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100. Fort Louisburg built. Governor and Council appointed for Nova Scotia. The historian Charlevoix arrived at Quebec.
1721. June 19. About one-half Montreal destroyed by fire. Coal shipped from Cape Breton.
1722. Division of settled country in Canada into Parishes.
1733. First forge erected in Canada—at St. Maurice.
1737. Iron smelted at the St. Maurice forges. Giles Hocquart, Intendant, initiated Industrial Exhibitions by sending products of the Forests, the Mines, the Fisheries and the Field of Canada to France to be publicly exhibited.
1738. Grey Nunnery, Montreal, founded. La Franche explored the country between Lake Superior and Hudson Bay.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1744. Charlevoix published his history of New France.
1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
1747. Militia rolls drawn up for Canada. Courts of Justice constituted in Nova Scotia. English defeated in Grand Pre, Nova Scotia.
1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed Oct. 18th, 1748.
1749. June 21. The city of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax; 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis. Two English school teachers arrived in Nova Scotia and began operations. Fort Rouillé (Toronto) built.
1750. St. Paul's Church, Halifax, built. It is still used (1901).
1751. Rocky Mountains seen by Niverville's Expedition.
1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.
1755. French driven out of Fort Beauséjour. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia. About 6,000 were deported at the request of the New England colonists.
1756. War between France and England. Montcalm in Quebec.
1758. First meeting of Nova Scotian Legislature, representative institutions having been granted.
July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English under General Amherst.
1759, July 25. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.
July 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.
September 13. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.
September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.
September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townsend.
September 25. Ship Tilbury wrecked off St. Esprit, Cape Breton, 200 lives lost.
1760. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis. Capitulation of Montreal (Sept. 8th) and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000. Military rule began, lasting till the peace of 1763.
1761. Ship L'Auguste wrecked off the coast of Cape Breton, 114 lives lost.

1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First English settlement in New Brunswick.

1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies." Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia. Labrador annexed to Newfoundland.

1764. June 21. Issue of the Quebec *Gazette*. In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places and all the inhabitants put to death, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.

1765. Sunbury County set apart by Executive Council of Nova Scotia—being the first organized county in New Brunswick. The first printed book published in Quebec, *Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens.*

1766. Peace with Pontiac.

1768. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, founded.

1769 St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate province, with Walter Patterson for the first Governor ; the first meeting of an elected House of Assembly took place in July, 1773. Hearne began his explorations of the Coppermine River region.

1773. Escheat of Jesuits' Estate in Canada consequent on the order being abolished. Celtic settlers arrived in Nova Scotia.

1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the province of Quebec, and provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England. Labrador transferred to Canada.

1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution and invasion of Canada by the Americans ; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.

1776. Reinforcements arrived from England and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada by General Carleton. October 11. Sir Guy Carleton defeated General Arnold in a naval engagement in Lake Champlain.

1778. June 3. First issue of the Montreal *Gazette* ; this paper is still published. Captain Cooke arrived in Nootka Sound and claimed the present north-west coast (British Columbia) for the Crown of Great Britain.

1782. North-west Fur and Trading Co. organized in Montreal.

1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Versailles between Great Britain and France, respecting fisheries on Newfoundland Coast from Gulf of St. Lawrence. Signing of Treaty of Paris ; recognition of independence of the 13 States and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the Ste. Croix Rivers. Kingston founded by U. E. loyalists. Nearly 500 families of U.S. Loyalists from New York landed at Shelburne, N.S.

1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.) Fredericton, N.B., founded by U. E. loyalists. Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia politically.

August 16. New Brunswick made a separate province ; population, 11,457. Reintroduction of the right of *habeas corpus.*

British population in Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included).

1784. About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figure, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 25,000. The loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and the shores of Lake Ontario, in particular, were settled by about 10,000 persons, on lands allotted to them by the Government.

1785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N.B., as Parrtown the oldest incorporated town in Canada. Sydney, C.B., founded by Lieutenant-Governor Desbarres. English law declared to be in force in Cape Breton Island.

1786. First vessel on the Pacific coast launched by Captain John Meares. It was a 40 ton vessel. First classical school in Upper Canada opened. Halifax Marine Association founded for encouragement of trade.

1787. First Colonial See established in the British Empire in connection with the Church of England, in Nova Scotia.

1788. Western Canada (now Ontario) divided into four districts, and English law introduced. King's College (N.S.) founded. 'Hungry year.'

1789. Quebec Agricultural Society formed by Lord Dorchester. Halifax Agricultural Society was also formed this year; they played important part in the early history of agriculture in Canada. Order in Council establishing the United Empire Loyalists.

1790. Vancouver Island circumnavigated by Capt. Vancouver. Belleville founded.

1791. Division of the province of Quebec into two provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each province to have a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the council to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life; those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years. Population of the two provinces, 161,311.

1792. September 17. First meeting of the Legislature of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members. Capt. Vancouver on the Pacific Coast exploring.
December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.

1793. Importation of slaves forbidden in Upper Canada. Upper and Lower Canada separated from the Church of England See of Nova Scotia, and made a separate See. Toronto given the name of York. Rocky Mountains crossed by Mackenzie. Public Accounts first published. Upper Canada *Gazette* (first paper in Upper Canada) published.

1794. Jay's Treaty signed, being treaty between Great Britain and the United States.
Vancouver Island by arbitration between Great Britain and Spain acknowledged to be British territory.

1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto). X. Y. Fur Trading Co. formed. Maroons brought from Jamaica to Nova Scotia.

1797. Weekly mail established between Canada and the United States.
George III. directed waste lands of the Crown in Upper Canada to be set aside (1st) for establishment of free grammar schools, and (2nd) for establishing other seminaries of learning of a large and more comprehensive nature.

1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change taking effect in 1799. Population, 4,500.

1800. The first Baptist Association in Lower Canada organized at Grenville. David Thompson, explorer, crossed the Rocky Mountain range. Jesuits' estates taken possession of by the Government. New Brunswick college founded.

1802. King's College (N.S.) granted a royal charter.

1803. Lord Selkirk sent 800 Scotchmen to Prince Edward Island.

1804. Sedition Act passed in Upper Canada. N. W. Compy & X. Y. Co., amalgamated.

1805. January 1. Founding of the Quebec *Mercury* by Thomas Cary, barrister.

1806. November 22, Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French. Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.

1807. Public grammar schools founded in Upper Canada.

1808. Jonathan Sewell, a Loyalist expelled from the United States, became Chief Justice of Lower Canada.

1809. First steamer on St. Lawrence River from Montreal to Quebec.

1811. Judges excluded from Parliament. McGill University founded. Montreal *Herald* (newspaper) founded. Earl of Selkirk received a grant of 74,000,000 acres from Hudson Bay Co., including all the present Province of Manitoba and 13 millions of acres more.

1812. 100 Scotch settlers went to Red River by way of Hudson Bay.
War of 1812–15 between Great Britain and the United States.
British Orders in Council were passed declaring a strict blockade of the European Coast from Brest to the Elbe; other Orders in Council connected with the blockade were subsequently passed. These affected seriously the trade of the United States, and with other causes produced a war which was declared by the United States on June 18, 1812, one day after the obnoxious Orders in Council had been repealed. If there had been cable communication in all probability there would have been no war of 1812–14.
War declared June 18, 1812.
July 12. General Hull's force of 2,500 men crossed the Detroit River near Sandwich into Canadian territory.
July 17. Fort Michillimackinac surrendered to Capt. Roberts commanding a British force of 193 men.

1812. August 5. Brownstown Village. British troops and Indians under Tecumseh ambushed the United States forces; killed 20 men and wounded 9, driving the enemy back, August 5. United States General Hull (Aug. 7th) retreated to Detroit.

August 7. Rivière aux Canards. Col. Cass with United States troops was sent forward to take a bridge; made three several attempts, July 15, 19 and 24, but was repulsed on each occasion.

Lieut. Rolette attacked and captured a convoy of bateaux and boats of the United States on their way from Niagara to Detroit.

August 19. Hull surrendered Detroit to Brock. 2,500 prisoners, 33 cannon, 2,500 stand of arms and large quantities military stores taken by the Canadians.

September 16. United States forces repulsed at Presq'Ile.

September 21. Gananoque raided by United States' force.

October 13. United States troops under Van Rensslaer crossed the Niagara River to Queenston. They were repulsed and defeated, losing 90 killed, 100 wounded and 900 made prisoners. The British loss was about 130 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The British General Brock was killed.

November 10. Kingston bombarded by United States forces.

November 20. United States General Dearborn with about 2,000 troops attacked Odelltown but was driven back to Champlain by Major de Salaberry.

November 28. United States forces repulsed near Fort Erie.

1813. January 22. Col. Proctor (British) with 500 soldiers and 800 Indians defeated United States General Winchester at Frenchtown, capturing the commander and 405 of his men.

February 6. United States force under Capt. Forsythe crossed from Ogdensburg to the Canadian side, raided Brockville and carried off 52 persons.

February 22. Major MacDonnell with 480 men crossed the river from Prescott to the United States town of Ogdensburg, and after a severe fight captured it, taking prisoners Capt. Forsythe, 11 guns and 500 men.

April 27. United States forces under General Pike attacked the town of York (now Toronto). The British garrison after a sharp resistance was driven away and the town capitulated. The military stores were captured, 300 prisoners were taken and ships at the docks and the public buildings were burned.

May 1. Proctor (British) attacked Fort Meigs but failed to take it.

May 8. United States forces evacuated York.

May 27. General Dearborn captured Fort George.

May 29. General Prevost (British) assaulted Sackett's Harbour without success.

June 1. Naval engagement between the "Shannon" (British) and the "Chesapeake"; the British frigate captured the enemy's vessel and carried her into the harbour of Halifax.

June 3. Two United States vessels captured by Major Taylor on Lake Champlain.

June 5. After the capture of Fort George the troops of the United States invaded Canada, 4,000 strong, but their advance guard, 1,400 strong, were surprised in the night by 800 British who advancing with the bayonet defeated them at Stoney Creek, capturing two generals, four cannons and 120 men.

June 19. United States military stores captured at Great Sodus.

June 24. Lieut. Fitzgibbon, in charge of a stone house at Beaver Dam, about 17 miles from Fort George, being warned by Laura Secord, the wife of a Canadian militia man, that an attempt would be made from Fort George by Colonel Boerstler with some 400 men and two field pieces to destroy the house and its defenders, prepared for the emergency by posting two hundred Indians, who ambushed the enemy. A detachment of 150 men reinforced Boerstler, but Capt. Fitzgibbon and forty-seven men reinforced the Indians, surrounded the United States force and compelled its surrender. Five hundred and forty men capitulated to a British lieutenant with 260 Indians, militiamen and regulars. Mrs. Secord at great personal risk walked twenty miles through the forest to warn the British.

July 4. Colonel Thomas Clark (British) with forty men surprised the United States Fort Schlosser and took it, re-crossing the river into Canada, with fifteen prisoners and a considerable quantity of stores and arms.

July 31. United States forces visited York and set fire to several buildings, carrying off what stores they could find.

July 31. Capts. Everard and Pring destroyed four United States vessels outside of Burlington.

July 31. Col. Murray captured Plattsburg, the headquarters of the United States army of the north.

August 2. Col. Proctor failed in an attempt to take Fort Stephenson on the Sandusky River.

1813. August 10. Running fight on Lake Ontario, the British capturing two United States vessels and driving the United States commander under the guns of Fort Niagara for shelter. The damage to the British vessels was a few shot-holes through the sails.

August 20. General Hampton with 5,000 men entered Canada.

September 10. Perry (United States) defeated Barclay on Lake Erie. Barclay lost 38 killed and 85 wounded out of a total of 650 men.

October 1. United States forces repulsed at Four Corners.

October 4. Harrison, (United States) pursuing Proctor retreating from Sandwich, captured Proctor's ammunition and stores.

October 5. Harrison with 3,500 men defeated Proctor with 407 soldiers and 800 Indians at Moravian town. The celebrated Indian Chief, Tecumseh, was killed in this engagement. Harrison burned the town on the 6th.

October 26. The French Canadian militia, led by Lt.-Col. de Salaberry and numbering 350, overwhelmingly defeated 3,500 United States troops under General Hampton at Chateauguay.

"Believing themselves surrounded by forces far superior in numbers, the invaders became paralysed with fear and fled in disorder from an enemy whom they could not see, and who might close upon them at any moment. In this way Canadian pluck and strategy won a famous victory which saved the province of Lower Canada at a most critical moment of the war."—Sir John Bourinot.

November 11. Battle of Chrysler's Farm. The invading United States force consisted of 2,000 regulars with six field pieces. British force under Col. Morrison numbered 680 regulars, 120 Canadian militia and 30 Indians, with three field pieces. British loss, 22 killed, 150 wounded and 15 missing. United States loss, 102 killed and 237 wounded. The United States General Covington was among the slain. After being defeated the United States army hastened back to their own country.

December 11. United States General McClure adandoned Fort George, and after burning 149 houses in Newark and Queenston and compelling 400 women and children to seek shelter in the woods, crossed over to Fort Niagara on the United States side.

December 18. Col. Murray (British) with 550 men crossed Niagara River and captured Fort Niagara, killed 65 men and made 344 prisoners, only twenty of the garrison escaping. The British loss was six killed and five wounded.

December 19. General Riall (British) with 500 men crossed the river to Lewiston accompanied by 500 Indians. A skirmish took place between the Indians and a United States force, in which the latter lost eight men killed. The United States troops evacuated Lewiston, which was at once destroyed, as also were the villages of Youngstown and Manchester and Fort Schlosser, General Riall returning to Canada.

December 30. General Riall (British) again made a raid into United States territory, routed the United States troops opposed to him and captured and burned Buffalo. "On New Year's day, 1814, the settlers along the whole length of the Niagara River—those of them who survived were shivering besides the smouldering embers of their homes," and the burning of Newark was revenged.

1814. March 30. United States General Wilkinson led 5,000 men across the boundary against 350 British posted in La Colle Mill. After a fight of four hours, the United States troops retreated to Plattsburg.

May 6. Sir James Yeo and General Drummond with 1,080 rank and file left Kingston on May 4. The fleet arrived off Oswego on the 5th. On the 6th, 770 men embarked on boats, effected a landing under a fierce fire from the batteries and from the musketry discharge of 500 regulars and militia, and in a short time captured the town, losing 19 killed and 62 wounded. The United States troops lost 6 killed and 38 wounded and 25 missing. 60 prisoners were taken by the British, who destroyed all public property.

May 15. Col. Campbell of the United States Infantry with 500 men crossed from Erie, Pa., and burned Port Dover.

May 30. Sir James Yeo sent two gun boats up Sandy Creek, 16 miles to the west of Sackett's Harbour to capture stores. They were attacked by a United States force of 150 regulars, 200 Indians and a strong body of militia. After a loss of 8 killed and 20 wounded the remaining 120 British surrendered.

July 3. United States General Brown having with him 6,000 rank and file marched against Fort Erie which surrendered, being held by but 170 British.

July 5. General Brown, attacked by British General Riall with 1,800 men, engaged him in battle—the Battle of Chippewa. The United States force lost 308 men and the British 511 killed and wounded. General Riall retreated taking up a new position at Lundy's Lane—the enemy in the meantime plundering and destroying and burning the village of St. Davids—acts which enraged the people who "sniped" them at every opportunity, killing numbers.

1814. July 25. Col. Tucker (British) with 1,500 men crossed over and took Lewiston destroying the public stores.

General Drummond had hastened from Kingston on hearing of the Battle of Chippewa and arrived at Fort Erie on the 24th. With 800 men he hurried forward to aid Riall and reached Riall's camp just as the United States forces were within 600 yards of it. Then began the battle of Lundy's Lane "the bloodest conflict of the whole war." It lasted seven hours and the United States forces then withdrew having lost 1,200 of 4,900 engaged. The British force engaged was 1,640 during three hours, at the end of which time a reinforcement of 1,200 men arrived. Of the whole British force 84 were killed and 557 wounded. The United States troops withdrew to Fort Erie. "Nothing could have been more terrible nor yet more solemn than this midnight contest. The desperate charges of the enemy were succeeded by a death-like silence, interrupted only by the groans of the dying and the dull sound of the Falls of Niagara."

August 4. Commander Sinclair (American) attempted to capture Mackinaw, but failed.

August 12. Capt. Dobbs (British) captured two United States schooners at Fort Erie.

August 15. General Drummond assaulted Fort Erie, but failed to carry it, the accidental explosion of an ammunition chest nearly destroying the storming party.

July and August. Sir John Sherbrooke, of Nova Scotia, invaded the State of Maine and held a chief portion of it till the close of the war.

September 3 and 6. Two United States vessels captured off Nottawasaga.

September 11. British Capt. Downie in naval engagement before Plattsburg on Lake Champlain after a desperate battle was defeated. The British had 8 vessels, 38 broadside guns and an aggregate crew of 337, against an United States fleet of 14 vessels, 52 broadside guns and 950 aggregate crew.

September 17. United States troops made an unsuccessful sortie from Fort Erie.

November 5. United States forces evacuated Fort Erie, destroyed, and went across to United States territory.

December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.

"The result of the three years' fighting" says Denison, "was that twelve distinct invasions by superior forces of the enemy were defeated and the invaders driven out of the country, making it a victorious war for us."

"The war did much to solidify the various racial elements" says Bourinot, "of British North America during its formative stage. Frenchmen, Englishmen, Scotsmen from the Lowlands and Highlands, Irishmen and Americans united to support the British connection. The character of the people, especially in Upper Canada, was strengthened from a national point of view by the severe strain to which it was subjected. Men and women alike were elevated above the conditions of a mere colonial life and the struggle for purely material necessities and became animated by that spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotic endeavour, which tends to make a people truly great.

"Lundy's Lane was the most hotly contested of all the engagements which took place in the war of 1812-15. The invaders of Canada forming the centre division of the American Army under the command of General Brown fought with a courage which was truly heroic. This battle was not a long-range engagement, but a hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet, muzzle to muzzle conflict.

"Of all the battles fought in America, the action at Lundy's Lane was unquestionably the best sustained and by far the most sanguinary. The rapid charges and real contests with the bayonet were of themselves sufficient to render this engagement conspicuous. Traits of real bravery and heroic devotion were that night displayed by those engaged, which would not suffer in comparison with those exhibited at the storming of St. Sebastian or the conflict of Quatre Bras.

"General Drummond was himself wounded in the neck by a bullet. He places the killed, wounded and missing, 836. The United States General reported killed, wounded and missing, 858."

Population of Upper Canada 95,000 and of Lower Canada, 335,000.

1815. Treaty of London. Convention to regulate trade and navigation between the United States and Great Britain.

1816. Common Schools established in Upper Canada. Steamer "Frontenac" launched on Lake Ontario.

1817. First Treaty with the North-west Indians; the Earl of Selkirk signing on behalf of King George III. First bank opened in Montreal—the Bank of Montreal. Agreement with United States respecting gun boats on the Great Lakes. Ottawa founded by Nicholas Sparks.

1818. October 30. Convention signed at London regulating the privileges of Americans in the British North American fisheries. Halifax and St. John, N.B., made free ports. Bank of Quebec established.

1819-22. John Franklin's overland expedition to the Arctic Ocean.

1820. Cape Breton reannexed to Nova Scotia. Brantford founded. Bank of New Brunswick incorporated.

1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. (First vessel passed through in 1825.) McGill College received its charter. Quebec Savings Bank opened. Amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Co., and the North-west Trading Co.

1822. General Hospital Montreal founded. Law Society of Upper Canada incorporated.

1824. Literary and Historical Society of Quebec founded. "Fabrique Act" passed in Lower Canada.

1825. Great fire in the Miramichi District of New Brunswick. Five hundred lives estimated lost. Three million acres of forest destroyed. Halifax Banking Company established.
Treaty of St. Petersburg defining boundaries of Alaska.

1826. Franklin and Richardson explore the Mackenzie river and the coast east and west. Canada Land Company formed.

1827. Guelph founded by John Galt. Coal mining begun in Pictou Co., Nova Scotia.
Treaty of London. Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to territory west of the Rocky Mountains.

1828. Saguenay District explored. Pictou and Sydney made free ports.

1829. Upper Canada College founded. First Welland Canal opened. John Ross discovered the Peninsula of Boothia and in 1830 James Clarke Ross discovered the North Magnetic Pole in 70°, 5′, 17″ north latitude and 96°, 46′, 45″ west longitude.

1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,131.
Ship "Lady Sherbrooke" lost near Cape Ray, nearly 300 lives lost.

1832. Cholera in Canada checked immigration. Quarantine station established at Grosse Isle.

1833. August 5. The steamer "Royal William" left Quebec for Pictou, N.S., discharged cargo and coaled, leaving Pictou on the 18th August, for Gravesend, England, at which port she arrived after a stormy passage, during which she disabled one of her engines. The boat was built at Quebec during 1830-31, and was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic, the motive power of which was entirely steam. Capt. George Back made overland journey to the Arctic Ocean.

1834. Toronto incorporated. Cholera again in Canada.

1835. Steamer "Beaver" (Hudson's Bay Co..) arrived at Fort Vancouver, being the first steamer on the North Pacific Ocean.

1836. July 21. Opening of the railway from Laprairie to St. Johns, the first railway in Canada.

1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by the British troops. Gas used in Montreal. Dease and Simpson explored the arctic shores of Canada.

1838. Secularization of clergy reserves advocated by Francis Hincks. Dalhousie College, Halifax, N.S., established.

1839. Lord Durham's report on the state of Canada communicated to Parliament, 11th February. Five rebels hanged in Montreal. "Aroostook war" took place.
Railway at Albion Coal Mines, N.S., opened. Meteorological service established by the Imperial Government in Toronto.

1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due. Quebec and Montreal incorporated. Montreal daily *Advertiser* founded; first daily journal in Canada. The *Britannia*, the pioneer steamship of the Cunard Line, arrived in Halifax.

1841. February 10. Union of the two provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible Government. The Legislature consisted of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each province being represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown. Halifax incorporated as a city.

1841. Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.
May 17. Landslide from the Citadel rock, Quebec; 32 persons killed.
June 13. Opening of the first United Parliament, at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.

1842. August 9. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty. Imperial Parliament, for the last time, framed a tariff for British North America.

1843. Victoria, B.C., founded by James Douglas. Geological Survey established by the provincial government. First iron steamer in Canada launched at Montreal.

1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084. General Elections in the Province of Canada.

1845. Large fires in the city of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless. Enlarged Welland Canal opened. Franklin went in search of the North West Passage, found it, but he died in 1847 and all his officers and men (105) perished later on.

1846. Oregon Boundary Treaty. Quebec theatre destroyed ; 46 lives lost. Montreal *Witness* founded. Kingston and Hamilton incorporated as cities.

1847. Navigation laws repealed. Electric telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. Quebec *Chronicle* established. Ship fever ravaged. Lord Elgin became Governor General.

1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation. Responsible Government granted by the Imperial Parliament to Nova Scotia and to New Brunswick. Fredericton incorporated as a city.

1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of Parliament Library at Montreal.

1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin. (The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1853, and was the first locomotive railway in operation in Upper Canada,) The Robinson Treaties with the Indians of the northern shores of Lake Huron and Superior concluded. (The main features of these treaties, viz. :—Annuities, reserves of land and liberty to fish on the domains of the Crown not alienated—have been followed in the subsequent treaties.) Welland Canal enlarged. Bulwer-Clayton Treaty signed.

1851. Transfer of the control of the postal system from the British to the provincial governments and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz. : 3 pence per ½ ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced. First submarine cable laid in Canada between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 10 miles long. Population of Upper Canada, 952,004 ; of Lower Canada, 890,261 ; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854. Responsible Government granted by Imperial Parliament to Prince Edward Island. Young Men's Christian Association organized in Montreal ; first in America. First Provincial Council (Roman Catholic) held at Quebec.

1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway. Trinity College, Toronto, received a royal charter. Fire in Montreal rendered homeless 10,000 people. General hospital saved though all surrounding buildings were destroyed. Municipalities Loan Fund Act passed in Upper Canada.

1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each province. May 9. First ocean steamer arrived in Quebec. Railway between Montreal and Portland opened.

1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic. Abolition of Seignorial Tenure in Lower Canada and settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. June 5. Reciprocity Treaty with the United States signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine ; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. The Treaty was proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 16th March, 1855, at which date it came into operation. First screw steamer from Liverpool to the St. Lawrence River. Sugar refining established in Montreal. Oil wells first opened in Canada. First sod turned of railway from Halifax to Truro.

1855. Ottawa incorporated as a city. Opening of the Niagara Suspension Bridge. Money order system established in the province of Canada. Registration of letters in post offices established.

1856. The Legislative Council of the province of Canada became an elective chamber.
Allan steamship line commenced regular fortnightly steam service between Canada and Great Britain. Submarine Cable laid between Cape Breton Island and Newfoundland. First meeting of Legislature of Vancouver Island. Railway between Montreal and Toronto opened.

1857. March 12. Desjardins Canal railway accident, 60 lives lost. St. Hyacinthe (P.Q.), incorporated as a city. City of Three Rivers incorporated. Steamer "Montreal" lost near Quebec, 253 lives lost.

1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the city of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government made known to the Legislature on 16th March. Atlantic cable laid between England and Nova Scotia. Representative Institutions granted to mainland of British Columbia. Railway from Halifax to Truro opened. 100th Regiment recruited in Canada.
April. Gold found in British Columbia.
September. Gold found in Tangier River, Nova Scotia.

1859. New Westminster founded by Colonel Moody. Allan line of steamers made weekly trips. Money order system established in Nova Scotia. *Nor'Wester* newspaper appeared in Fort Garry, the first newspaper in the Red River region.

1860. The beginnings of Winnipeg made their appearance.
August 8. The Prince of Wales arrived in Quebec.
August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales.

September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Dominion Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental buildings, have been erected at a total cost of about $5,000,000 including the cost of repairs rendered necessary by the fire that occurred on the 11th February, 1897.

Art Association founded in Montreal. Oil wells of Petrolia in operation.

1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091 ; Lower Canada, 1,111,566 ; of New Brunswick, 252,047 ; of Nova Scotia, 330,857 ; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857 ; of Vancouver Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,420.

Land Commission for Prince Edward Island appointed. Hon. J. H. Gray for the Crown, Hon. Joseph Howe for the tenants, and Hon. J. W. Ritchie for the proprietors. Award made August, 1861.

First triennial session of the Provincial Synod Church of England held in Montreal.

1861. Street Railways operated in Montreal and Toronto. Bank of British Columbia received a royal charter.

Trent Affair.—Capt. Wilkes boarded (8th November) British Mail Packet Trent and carried off Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Confederate Commissioners. 18th December ; British Government demanded surrender of Mason and Slidell. Demand acceded to by United States Government and war averted.

1862. Conference at Charlottetown *re* Confederation. Manitoulin Island Treaty with Indians arranged by Hon. William Macdougall. Victoria, B.C., incorporated as a city.

1863. Royal Assent given to Separate School Bill passed by the Canadian Legislature.

1864. Quebec Conference held. Resolutions passed in favour of Confederation of British North American provinces. Raid from St. Albans into Canada. School system of Nova Scotia enlarged and established.

1866. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accepted Confederation with Canada.

Great fire in Quebec, 2,129 houses burned in St. Roch's and St. Sauveur's suburbs.

May 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States. It lasted 11 years and two months.

June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway.

June 8. Flight of Fenians across the border from Pigeon Hill. First meeting of the Legislature of the Province of Canada in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary on the part of the province of Canada to effect the confederation of the provinces were passed.

November 17. Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia proclaimed.

1867. February 10. The British North American Act passed by the Imperial Parliament.

July 1. Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada proclaimed. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec, respectively. Dominion day established.

Lord Monck was the first Governor General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.

1868. April 7. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., one of the "Fathers of Confederation," murdered at Ottawa.

July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-west Territories.

April 1. Uniform rate of 3 cents for letters throughout the Dominion adopted. Post Office Savings Banks established in the Dominion.

1869. February 2. Lord Lisgar became Governor General.

June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-west Territories.

October 29. Hon. Wm. McDougall appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Red River Rebellion.

November 19. Deed of surrender signed confirming the Hudson's Bay Company's sale and transfer to Her Majesty of the company's territorial rights in the North-west Territories.

1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry. Loss of SS. "City of Boston" which sailed from Halifax ; never heard of ; 191 persons lost.

May 11. £300,000 paid by the Dominion for Hudson Bay Co.'s rights in Rupert's Land.

May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River, in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.

July 15. Addition of the North-west Territories to the Dominion and admission of the province of Manitoba into the confederation. This province was created out of a portion of the newly acquired territory.

September 24. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (now Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.

1871. Pacific Railway surveys begun. Post cards issued. Stone Fort and Manitoba Post Indian Treaties (Nos. 1 and 2) negotiated.

May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington. New Brunswick School Act passed.

June 28. Imperial Act respecting establishment of provinces in Canada passed.

July 1. Dominion currency made uniform.
July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the confederation. British Columbia granted responsible government.
Population of the four provinces, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,247, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,024.
November 11. The last regular troops left Quebec.

1872. Abolition of dual representation. Dominion archives established. Earl of Dufferin became Governor General. Manitoba *Free Press* established.

1873. April 1. Wreck of S.S. "Atlantic" near Halifax; 547 persons drowned.
May 20. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, one of the "Fathers of Confederation," in London. North-west Angle Indian Treaty (No. 3) signed by Hon. Alex. Morris.
May 1. Hon. Joseph Howe made Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. June 1. Hon. Joseph Howe died. July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the confederation. November 6. Resignation of Sir John Macdonald and his ministry.
November 7. Mackenzie Administration formed. Island of St. Juan awarded to the United States by the Emperor of Germany, and British evacuated it.

1874. Qu'Appelle Indian Treaty (No. 4) signed by Hon. A. Morris. Nanaimo, B.C., incorporated. Carnarvon terms published. Simultaneous Polling in Dominion Elections extended to the Maritime Provinces.

1875. Rupert's Land and North-west Territories placed under jurisdiction of a Lieutenant Governor separate and distinct from Manitoba. Lake Winnipeg Indian Treaty (No. 5) signed by Hon. A. Morris and Hon. J. McKay. Prince Edward Island Railway opened. Icelanders settled in Manitoba.
Presbyterian Church in Canada formed by the Union of all the Presbyterian Churches. Royal Military College, Kingston (established by Act of Canadian Parliament, 1874) opened. Winnipeg incorporated as a city.

1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax. Forts Carleton and Pitt Indian Treaty (No. 6) signed. Canadians awarded 300 prizes at Exhibition in Philadelphia, U.S.A. Supreme Court of Canada first session. Legislative Council of Manitoba abolished. District of Keewatin created by Act of Parliament. First attempt to keep up steam communication in winter between Prince Edward Island and the mainland.

1877. January 2. Hon. Judge McCully, one of the "Fathers of Confederation," died.
May. Medical Council of Great Britain decided to recognize Canadian degrees.
June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick, 1,612 dwelling houses and 615 business places destroyed.
September. First convention of Dom. Y. M. C. Association in Quebec.
October. First exportation of wheat from Manitoba to Great Britain.
November 23. Award by Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of $5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government. Treaty with the Blackfeet Indians (No. 7) signed by Hon. David Laird.

1878. Conservatives won in General Election. Canadians awarded 225 prizes at Paris Exhibition. Canada Temperance Act passed by Federal Parliament. Marquess of Lorne became Governor General of Canada.

1879. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the "National Policy."

1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown, one of the "Fathers of Confederation."
All British possessions on North American continent (excepting Newfoundland) annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council from 1st Sept., 1880. The Arctic Archipelago transferred to Canada by Imperial Order in Council.
Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded by the Marquess of Lorne.
October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., chap. 1 (1881).
First High Commissioner for Canada in London appointed.

1881. March 21. Act passed extending the boundaries of Manitoba, chap. 14.
April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810. Royal Society of Canada founded.
May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

1882. May 8. Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca created.
May 25. First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa.
June 22. Constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.
August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-west Territories received the name of Regina.

1883. Methodist Churches in Canada formed into one body—The Methodist Church in Canada.
First Congress of the Church of England in Canada opened in Hamilton. Standard time adopted.

Marquess of Lansdowne became Governor General, being the fifth since the formation of the confederation.

1884. Boundary between Ontario and Manitoba settled by decision of Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, August 11, 1884.

Centennial of the settlement of Upper Canada (Ontario) by United Empire Loyalists.

1885. March 26. Outbreak of Rebellion in the North-west; commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.

April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.

April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.

April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.

May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.

May 16. Riel surrendered.

May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.

July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United States.

July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of militia and volunteers under fire: killed, 38; wounded, 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.

July 17. Hon. J. C. Chapais, one of the "Fathers of Confederation," died.

November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

November 16. Hanging of Riel.

1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.

June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire; 4 houses left standing; 50 lives lost. First through train, Canadian Pacific Railway, left Montreal for Vancouver. First Canadian Cardinal, Archbishop Taschereau.

1887. Interprovincial Conference held at Quebec; at this Conference Sir Oliver Mowat was President and twenty-one fundamental resolutions were passed. Standard day adopted on the Intercolonial Railway.

April 4. Important Conference in London between representatives of the principal Colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.

June 14. First C.P.R. steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama.

November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.

1888. February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.

June 11. Lord Stanley became the sixth Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.

1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec; 45 persons killed. Boundaries of Ontario confirmed and extended to James' Bay by Imperial statute, on address from Senate and House of Commons of Canada.

1890. May 6. Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, destroyed by fire; over 70 lives lost; the buildings had been erected at a cost of $1,132,232. Sub-marine cable communication completed between Halifax and Bermuda. Manitoba School Act passed. Federal Parliament granted responsible government to North-west Territories.

October 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.

1891. Spring Hill Mining explosion.

April 6. Population of the Dominion, 4,833,239.

Power given by Parliament to the Government to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada for its opinion on important questions of the law or fact touching provincial legislation or the appellate jurisdiction as to education and any other matters.

April 29. The first of the new C. P. R. steamers arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama, beating the record by over two days. The mails were landed in New York in three days and 12½ hours from Vancouver.

June 6. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier of the Dominion, and one of the "Fathers of Confederation," died.

1892. February 29. Treaty of Washington (Behring Sea) providing for Arbitration as to seal fishing.

Royal Commission appointed to investigate the question of Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Convention as to boundaries between Canada and the United States signed. It provided for joint and coincident survey of boundaries between Alaska and Canada and for appointment of commissioners to determine upon a method of more accurately marking the boundary line between Canada and the United States in Passamaquoddy Bay.

April 17. Death of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

1892. May 24. Death of Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and one of the "Fathers of Confederation."
July 23. Manitoba voted in favour of Prohibition of liquor traffic by a majority of 11,522. Death of Sir Adams Archibald, one of the "Fathers of Confederation."
September 28. Legislative Council of New Brunswick abolished.
December 5. Resignation (from ill-health) of Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G., Premier of the Dominion. Sir John S. D. Thompson called upon to form a Government.

1893. Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island merged into one body.
April 4. The Court of Arbitration, respecting the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, which met formally on 23rd March, began its session. Arbitrators: Baron de Courcel (Belgium), Lord Hannen (Great Britain), Sir John Thompson (Canada), John M. Harlan and J. P. Morgan (United States), Marquis Visconti Venosta (Italy), and M. Gram (Norway and Sweden).
Sept. 18. Earl of Aberdeen assumed office of Governor General of Canada, being the seventh since confederation.
Sept. 19. Death of Sir A. T. Galt, one of the "Fathers of Confederation."
October 30. Death of Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott.
June 8. First steamer of the new Australia-Canada line arrived at Victoria, B.C.
Prince Edward Island voted in favour of Prohibition of liquor traffic; majority, 7,254.
Title "Honourable," as conferred by the Queen in the Duke of Buckingham's despatch, No. 164, of 24th July, 1868, explained by Earl Ripon to extend to all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions. See *Official Gazette* (Canada) August 5, 1893.
Canadians awarded 2,126 prizes at Chicago Exhibition.

1894. January 1. Ontario voted in favour of Prohibition of liquor traffic; majority, 81,769.
March 15. Nova Scotia voted in favour of Prohibition of liquor traffic; majority, 31,401.
June 28. Opening at Ottawa of the Colonial Conference to discuss matters of interest to the Empire. The Imperial Government, New South Wales, Cape Colony, New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland and Canada were represented.
July 23. Canadian readjusted Customs Tariff assented to by Governor General.
August 27. United States Congress Tariff Bill became law without the signature of President Cleveland.
December 12. Death of Right Hon. Sir John Thompson in Windsor Castle.
December 21. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell became Premier of Canada and formed a new ministry.

1895. March 21. Remedial Order relating to Manitoba Schools passed.
Liquor Commission reported.
September 10. Sault St. Marie Canal opened.
October 2. Proclamation giving to the unorganized and unnamed portions of the North-west the following names: Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon districts.
Oct. 14. Treaty with France went into operation.

1896. January 2. Six Ministers resigned during debate on address. Sir Mackenzie Bowell reformed his Cabinet.
April 24. Lord Strathcona of Montreal appointed High Commissioner for Canada in England.
April 27. Resignation of Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell as Premier. Governor General sent for Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., who formed a ministry.
June 23. General elections. The Liberals won.
June 25. Sir Leonard Tilley, one of the "Fathers of Confederation," died.
July 6. Order in Council enlarging the boundaries of the province of Quebec to the shores of Hudson Bay, and adding 118,450 square miles of territory to the province.
July 11. Hon. W. Laurier accepted position as Premier.
July 13. Liberal Ministry sworn in.
October 13. Supreme Court of Canada gave judgment on fisheries reference case.
November 9. Pacific Cable conference reassembled at London, England.
November 12. Agreement signed to appoint arbitration tribunal to determine boundaries between Venezuela and Great Britain.
November 24. Behring Sea Commission met at Victoria, B.C.; Mr. Justice King on behalf of Great Britain, and Mr. Justice Putnam on behalf of the United States, arbitrators.

1897. January 11. Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, appointed a member of the Privy Council of England.
February 2. Anglo-Venezuelan Treaty of Arbitration signed at Washington by Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, and Senor José Andrade, Venezuelan Minister.

1897. February 11. Fire in the Western Block, Parliamentary Buildings, Ottawa.
June 22. Special celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee throughout the British Empire.
July 7. The Colonial Premiers appointed members of the Privy Council of England, viz., Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; George H. Reed, Premier of New South Wales; Sir George Turner, Premier of Victoria; Sir Hugh M. Nelson, Premier of Queensland; Charles C. Kingston, Premier of South Australia; Sir John Forrest, Premier of Western Australia; Richard J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand; Sir E. N. Coventry Braddon, Premier of Tasmania; Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, and Sir John Gordon Spriggs, Premier of Cape Colony.
July 30. British Government gave notice of denunciation of the Treaties of Commerce with Belgium and Germany, in accordance with the unanimous wish of the self-governing Colonies of the Empire.
August 16. Yukon Judicial District established by Governor General's proclamation.
August 18. Second meeting in Canada of the British Association, in Toronto.
October 6. Great Britain refused to agree to the request of the United States to allow Russia and Japan to take part in the Conference at Washington relative to the Behring Sea Seal question.
November 11. Secretary of State (U.S.) Sherman to Sir W. Laurier, proposed conference respecting Joint Commission to settle questions in dispute between Canada and the United States.
November 18. Sir Oliver Mowat appointed Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Hon. David Mills sworn in Minister of Justice.
December 8. Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England reported in favour of the Provinces of the Dominion having the right to create Queen's Counsel.
December 22. Behring Sea Arbitrators awarded Canadian Sealers $464,000.
December 25. The Pope published an encyclical on the Manitoba School Question advising acceptance by the Catholics of Manitoba of concessions embodied in Manitoba School Settlement.

1898. January 14. Mr. Justice Jetté appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.
March 11. Colonial Premiers of Australasia in Conference pass Resolution that if Great Britain and Canada contribute two-thirds of the cost of the Pacific Cable, Australasia will contribute one-third.
April 5. Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, brought down budget. Chief feature was completion of the Preferential British Tariff of 1897, providing that beginning on 1st August, 1898, all imports from the United Kingdom and the British West Indies, and from such other British colonies or possessions of Great Britain as admit Canadian goods on as favourable terms as Canada admits their goods, are to be admitted at customs rates of 25 per cent of the specified rates, provided that this preference does not extend *(a)* to wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines, and articles containing alcohol; *(b)* to tobacco, cigars and cigarettes—and further provided that in the case of manufactures the reduced rate applies only to *bonâ fide* manufactures of the countries participating in the reduced rate, and that a substantial portion of the labour of those countries has entered into the production of the imported articles.
April 12. Death of Cardinal Taschereau.
May 17. Franchise Bill passed the Dominion House of Commons.
May 26. Judicial Committee of Privy Council of England decided that while exclusive power to make fisheries regulations is vested in the Dominion, the issue of licenses and the collection of revenue belong to the provinces, except in the cases of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.
June 3. Australian Federal Constitution carried by Tasmania, South Australia and Victoria, but rejected by New South Wales.
June 7. M. C. Cameron appointed Lieutenant Governor of North-west Territories.
June 13. Death of Sir Adolphe Chapleau. By Chap. 6, Acts of Parliament of Canada, the District of Yukon was constituted and declared to be a separate territory under the name of the Yukon Territory. The first Commissioner appointed under the Act was William Ogilvie, appointed by Order in Council dated 4th July, 1898.
August 23. Joint High Commission met at Quebec; Lord Herschell was appointed chairman. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Laurier, Honourables Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, Mr. John Charlton, M.P., and Sir James S. Winter (Newfoundland), formed the British and Canadian part of the Commission. The Honourables Charles W. Fairbanks, George Grey, John W. Foster, Nelson Dingley, jr., John A. Kasson and T. Jefferson Coolidge represented the United States. The Joint High Commission sat in Quebec till 2nd September, when

it adjourned to 20th September. After continued sessions from that date to 10th October, it again adjourned to meet in Washington on 1st November. Another adjournment took place on 23rd December. Commission resumed on 5th January, 1899, and adjourned 20th February to meet 2nd August, 1899. Mr. Gray became Peace Commissioner at Paris and Mr. Faulkner was appointed. Mr. Dingley died in Washington on the 13th January, 1899, and was replaced by Hon. L. E. Payne. Lord Herschell died in Washington 1st March, 1899.

September 11. Great fire in New Westminster.

September 21. Monument to Champlain unveiled in Quebec city.

September 26. Death of M. C. Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor of North-west Territories.

September 29. Plebiscite on question of legislative prohibition of liquor traffic resulted in a vote for prohibition, 278,580; against, 264,693. About 44 per cent of the number of voters on the lists polled their votes.

October 4. Mr. A. E. Forget appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W.T.

November 4. Haultain-Ross Government (N.W.T.) sustained at the polls.

November 12. Earl of Minto sworn in as Governor General of Canada, being the eighth since Confederation.

December 13. Announced that Lord Strathcona gives a million dollar endowment for Royal Victoria College for Women, in connection with McGill University.

December 25. Two cent postage rate went into operation between Canada, Great Britain and several of the British Colonies.

1899. January 1. Letter postage in Canada reduced to two cents.

January 20. Doukhobortsi arrived in Canada and settled in the North-West. In round numbers 7,500 of them arrived during the year.

February 2. Paris International Exhibition Commission for Canada appointed. Hon. J. I. Tarte, Chief Commissioner.

February 18. General elections in New Brunswick. Government successful.

May 23. First celebration of 'Empire Day' in Canada.

May 24. Celebration of Queen's 80th birthday.

May 27. Mr. P. A. McIntyre gazetted Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

June 5. Sir Wilfrid Laurier submitted to the Commons of Canada the latest proposal of the Anglo-American Commission relative to the Alaska-Canada boundary question.

June 16. Serious explosion of fire damp at Caledonia Mines, Nova Scotia, resulted in about 30 deaths.

July 25. Hon. Mr. Mulock moved in Dominion House of Commons a resolution (unanimously adopted) for the construction of a Pacific cable to be owned by Great Britain, Australia and Canada, the latter's share of the cost to be $\frac{5}{18}$ and her representation to be $\frac{2}{5}$ of the board of control, consisting of eight members.

1899. August 1. Hon. Thos. Bain, M.P. for South Wentworth, elected Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada.

September 28. Dawson (Yukon Territory) connected with British Columbia by telegraph.

October 1. Mgr. Falconio, the Pope's Apostolic Delegate, arrived in Canada.

October 18. Hon. George W. Ross becomes Premier of Ontario.

October 25. Hon. Peter Mitchell, one of the 'Fathers of Confederation,' died.

November 16. Manitoba Legislature dissolved.

November 19. Sir William Dawson died.

November 25. Sir William Macdonald gave $62,000 to endow a chair of geology in McGill University.

November 25. First of a fleet of 35 vessels to carry structural steel and coke ovens to Sydney, C.B., for construction of iron and steel works there, left Philadelphia.

Scott Act election in Westmoreland County, N.B. Majority for Act 256.

December 7. General elections in Manitoba, resulted in defeat of Hon. Thos. Greenway.

1900. January 6. Resignation of Hon. Thos. Greenway and his Cabinet.

January 10. Hon. H. J. Macdonald's Ministry sworn into office in Manitoba.

January 10. Dawson City visited by fire. Loss $500,000.

February 27. Semlin Administration of British Columbia dismissed by the Lieutenant Governor.

March 23. Hon. Mr Fielding delivered Budget Speech in the Dominion Commons.

April 3. Queen Victoria visits Ireland.

April 14. Formal opening of Paris Exhibition

April 26. Fire in Ottawa and Hull. Seven lives lost, 15,000 persons rendered homeless and nearly $10,000,000 losses sustained. Insurance amounted to about $4,000,000, and subscriptions to $956,963. Subscriptions were received from

Canada, $500,781; from Great Britain, $363,248; from British Colonies, $53,606; from United States, $33,505; from France, $1,036.

May 28. The Free State formally annexed to Great Britain and named the Orange River Colony.

June 9. General Provincial Elections in British Columbia.

June 14. Premier Martin of British Columbia resigned.

June 15. James Dunsmuir sworn in as Premier of British Columbia.

June 21. Hon. Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, vice Hon. T. R. McInnes removed.

July 3. Death by drowning of Hon. A. R. Dickey, Minister of Justice for the Dominion in Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Cabinet.

July 7. British Preferential Tariff reduced to two thirds of the general Canadian Customs Tariff.

July 29. King Humbert of Italy assassinated.

July 30. Japanese Government prohibited emigration of Japanese to Canada.

August 7. Hon. A. G. Jones became Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

August 31. Hon. R. H. Emmerson, Premier of New Brunswick, resigned and Hon. L. J. Tweedie succeeded him.

September 25. Death of Hon. F. G. Marchand, Premier of Quebec.

September 29. Hon. R. R. Roblin became Premier of Manitoba, succeeding Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald.

September 30. Hon. S. N. Parent succeeded Hon. F. G. Marchand as Premier of Quebec.

October 15. Hon. D. H. McMillan became Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and Administrator of Keewatin.

October 25. The Transvaal formally proclaimed part of the British Empire.

October 30. Official announcement made that the population of the United States on July 1, 1900, was 76,295,220, being an increase of 13,225,464 in ten years.

November 7. General Elections in the Dominion. Government sustained.

December 7. Provincial Elections in Province of Quebec. Government sustained. Of 74 seats the Liberals captured 65, of which 31 were carried by acclamation.

December 12. Provincial Elections in Prince Edward Island. Government sustained by 21 to 9.

December 14. Ontario Government transferred to New Board of Governors, its rights in Upper Canada College.

1901. January 1. Commonwealth of Australia proclaimed.
New Zealand adopted penny postage on letters.

January 22. Queen Victoria died after a glorious reign of nearly 64 years.

January 22. Accession of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII.

January 23. Great fire in Montreal; loss to insurance companies $2,202,300.

As the war in South Africa is a prominent event in the history of Canada, the following summary of events has been prepared :—

May 18, 1899. Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced in House of Commons that a meeting between Sir Alfred Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa, and President Krüger, had been arranged.

May 30. President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner arrived at Bloemfontein to discuss the grievances of the Uitlanders.

June 6. Conference concluded; (8) announced that the Conference has proved a failure.

June 14. Transvaal Raad accepted the franchise proposals made by Krüger as his final concession to Great Britain, but suspended their operations till they were referred to popular vote.

July 11. Government of Queensland offered Great Britain a force of 250 mounted infantry, with a machine gun, for service in South Africa, in case of hostilities between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

July 18. The Transvaal Volksraad adopted Bill providing for a seven years' retroactive franchise.

July 26. New franchise law promulgated in the Transvaal.

July 31. Commons of Canada passed, unanimously, a resolution expressing sympathy with the Imperial authorities in their efforts to obtain for the subjects of Her Majesty who have taken up their abode in the Transvaal such measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in full possession of equal rights and privileges.

August 1. Senate of Canada passed unanimous resolutions similar to those passed by the Commons relative to the treatment of British subjects in the Transvaal.

August 19. Transvaal Government made fresh proposals to Great Britain offering a five years' franchise, a share for Uitlanders in the election of President, and increased representation for the gold fields to the extent of eight seats. The conditions attached were (1) That Great Britain abandon her claim to suzerainty. (2) That she pledge herself never again to intervene in Transvaal affairs, and (3) That she concede arbitration.

August. 28. British Government replied declining to consider the conditions proposed, but renewed proposal for another conference.

September 2. Transvaal Government acceded to proposal for another conference on basis of abrogation of British suzerainty and recognition of the Transvaal as a Sovereign International State.

September 12. Secretary of State for the Colonies sent despatch to Transvaal Government proposing five years' franchise, increased representation and use of English language in Volksraad, the suzerainty question to be left *in statu quo*.

September 17. Transvaal Government replied, withdrawing all former offers and proposing Joint Commission of Inquiry to consider the whole case from the beginning.

September 22. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain notified President Krüger that the Imperial Government intend to consider the situation anew and to formulate new proposals.

September 29. The Volksraad of the Orange Free State resolved to stand by the Transvaal.

October 3. Mr. Chamberlain sent cablegram to Governor General of Canada expressing the high appreciation of the Imperial authorities of the signal exhibition of patriotic spirit of the people of Canada shown by offers to serve in South Africa, and accepting the same; asked the Government to give to all who have offered to raise volunteers the Imperial Government's decision.

October 5. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain stated to President Krüger that on account of the refusal of the Transvaal to consider former proposals the Imperial Government will formulate new proposals.

October 10. Transvaal Government sent an ultimatum to the British Government complaining of the latter's 'unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of this republic in contravention of the London Convention of 1884,' and demanded that (1) all points of difference be settled by arbitration or other amicable means; (2) All troops on the Transvaal border to be instantly withdrawn; (3) All reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, be removed, the Transvaal agreeing to make no attack upon British possessions in Africa pending further negotiations and agreeing also to withdraw its forces from the borders; (4) British troops now on the high seas not to be landed in any part of South Africa. The Transvaal Government stated further that an answer must be made by the British Government on or before October 11, at 5 p.m., otherwise the Transvaal Government will regard the action as a formal declaration of war. British Government replied to the ultimatum that the demands of the Transvaal Government 'are such as Her Majesty's Government deem it impossible to discuss.'

October 11. Transvaal Government issued formal declaration of war.

October 12. Boers invaded British territory in three columns through Botha's Pass, Laing's Nek and from Wahkerstroom. They also intercepted an armoured train between Vryberg and Mafeking and killed fifteen British.

October 15. Earl Minto sent cablegram:—'Much pleasure in telling you (Mr. Chamberlain) that my Government offers 1,000 infantry for South Africa.'

October 16. Imperial Goverment accepted Canada's offer; Chamberlain expressing great pleasure of Her Majesty's Government on receiving Canadian Government's offer. Canadian Government issued militia order for 1,000 volunteers.

October 21. New Zealand contingent sailed for South Africa.

October 28. Victoria, Australia, contingent sailed for South Africa.

October 30. Steamship *Sardinian* sailed from Quebec with the first contingent of Canadian troops—fifty-seven officers and 1,224 men, amid great and general popular enthusiasm. (Arrived at Cape Town, November 29.)

November 1. South Australia contingent sailed.

November 2. Earl of Minto cabled that Government of Canada offer to send a second contingent. This offer was at first (November 7) declined with thanks

1900. January 21. First quota of second contingent left Halifax in the ss. *Laurentian*. (Arriving February 17 at Cape Town.)

January 27. Second quota of second contingent left Halifax on ss. *Pomeranian*. (Arrived at Cape Town February 26.)

February 1. Authority granted for formation of corps equipped and armed as Strathcona's Horse—to be paid by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

February 21. Third detachment of second contingent left Halifax on ss. *Milwaukee*, arriving at Cape Town March 22. The second contingent consisted of forty-one officers and 976 men.
February 27. Surrender of Gen. Cronje at Paardeberg. Several Canadians killed. General Roberts bestowed warm praise on Canadian contingent for gallantry.
March 1. Ladysmith relieved.
March 13. Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein.
March 16. Strathcona's Horse, composed of 537 officers and men, with 573 horses, left Halifaxon ss. *Monterey*, for Cape Town. Also 121 men to fill up 'casualty list' of previous contingents. Steamship arrived at Cape Town, April 10.
May 12. Kroonstadt captured by Lord Roberts's Army.
May 17–18. Mafeking relieved.
May 22. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain cabled to Governor-General: 'Congratulate Canada on great service rendered by Canadian Artillery in relief of Mafeking.'
May 27. Lord Roberts crossed the Vaal River.
June 5. Lord Roberts took possession of Pretoria.
July 23. Lord Roberts made a general advance from the position he had held in Pretoria.
August 4. Harrismith surrendered to the British.
September 1. Lord Roberts issued proclamation announcing the annexation of the Transvaal to the British Empire.
September 11. Ex-President Kruger escapes to Lorenzo Marquez.
November 1. Troopship *Idaho* with a Canadian contingent from Africa arrived at Halifax.